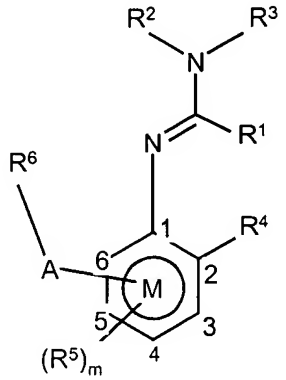
## LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**1. (Original)** Antifungal medicament, characterized in that it comprises at least one compound of formula (I):




(I)

in which:

- $R^1$ is an alkyl, an alkenyl, an alkynyl, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic monovalent group, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted, or hydrogen;
- $R^2$ and $R^3$, which may be identical or different, are any one of the groups defined for $R^1$; a cyano; an acyl; $-OR^a$ or $-SR^a$, with $R^a$ corresponding to an alkyl, an alkenyl, an alkynyl, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic monovalent group, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted, or $R^2$ and $R^3$, or $R^2$ and $R^1$ may form together and with the atoms linking them, a ring which may be substituted;
- $R^4$ is an alkyl, an alkenyl, an alkynyl, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic monovalent group, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted, a hydroxyl group; mercapto; azido; nitro; halo; cyano; unsubstituted or substituted acyl, amino; cyanato; thiocyanato; $-SF_5$; $-OR^a$; $-SR^a$ or $-Si(R^a)_3$;
- m = 0, 1, 2 or 3;
- the optional $R^5$ group or the optional $R^5$ groups, which may be mutually identical or different, have the same definition as that given above for $R^4$;

- $R^6$ is an unsubstituted or substituted carbocyclic or heterocyclic group; and
- A is a direct bond, -O-, $-S(O)_n-$, $-NR^9-$, $-CR^7=CR^7-$, -C≡C-, $-A^1-$, $-A^1-A^1$, $-O-(A^1)_k-O-$, $-O-(A^1)_k-$, $-A^3-$, $-A^4-$, $-A^1O-$, $-A^1S(O)_n-$, $-A^2-$, $OA^2-$, $-NR^9A^2-$, $-OA^2-A^1-$, $-OA^2-C(R^7)=C(R^8)-$, $-S(O)_nA^1-$, $-A^1-A^4-$, $-A^1-A^4-C(R^8)=N-N=CR^8-$, $-A^1-A^4-C(R^8)=N-X^2-X^3-$, $-A^1-A^4-A^3-$, $-A^1-A^4-N(R^9)-$, $-A^1-A^4-X-CH_2-$, $-A^1-A^4-A^1-$, $-A^1-A^4-CH_2X-$, $-A^1-A^4-C(R^8)=N-X^2-X^3-X^1-$, $-A^1-X-C(R^8)=N-$, $-A^1-X-C(R^8)=N-N=CR^8-$, $-A^1-X-C(R^8)=N-N(R^9)-$, $-A^1-X-A^-X^1-$, $-A^1-O-A^3-$, $-A^1-O-C(R^7)=C(R^8)-$, $-A^1-O-N(R^9)-A^2-N(R^9)-$, $-A^1-O-N(R^9)-A^2-$, $-A^1-N(R^9)-A^2-N(R^9)-$, $-A^1-N(R^9)-A^2-$, $-A^1-N(R^9)-N=C(R^8)-$, $-A^3-A^1-$, $-A^4-A^3-$, $-A^2-NR^9-$, $-A^1-A^2-X^1-$, $-A^1-A^1-A^2-X^1-$, $-O-A^2-N(R^9)-A^2-$, $-CR^7=CR^7-A^2-X^1-$, $-C\equiv C-A^2-X^1-$, $-N=C(R^8)-A^2-X^1-$, $-C(R^8)=N-N=C(R^8)-$, $-C(R^8)=N-N(R^9)-$, $-(CH_2)_2-O-N=C(R^8)-$ or $-X-A^2-N(R^9)-$

with

n = 0, 1 or 2,

k = 1 to 9,

$A^1$ = $-CHR^7-$,

$A^2$ = $-C(=X)-$,

$A^3$ = $-C(R^8)=N-O-$,

$A^4$ = $-O-N=C(R^8)-$,

X = O or S,

$X^1$ = O, S, $NR^9$ or a direct bond,

$X^2$ = O, $NR^9$ or a direct bond,

$X^3$ = hydrogen, $-C(=O)-$, $-SO_2-$ or a direct bond,

$R^7$, which are mutually identical or different, each correspond to an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, to a cycloalkyl or a phenyl, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted, hydrogen, a halogen, a cyano, or an acyl;

$R^8$, which are mutually identical or different, each correspond to an alkyl, an alkenyl, an alkynyl, an alkoxy, an alkylthio, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic monovalent group which may be unsubstituted or substituted, or hydrogen;

$R^9$, which are mutually identical or different, each correspond to an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, to a monovalent carbocyclic or heterocyclic

group which may be unsubstituted or substituted, or to an acyl; or two $R^9$ groups may form together, and with the atoms linking them, a 5-7-membered ring;

the group represented on the right side of the bond A is linked to $R^6$;

or –A-$R^6$ and $R^5$ form together with the benzene ring M, a system of unsubstituted or substituted condensed rings;

- and the possible optic and/or geometric isomers, tautomers and salts, in particular addition salts with an acid or a base, which are pharmaceutically acceptable, of the derivatives of formula (I) ;
- and mixtures thereof.

**2. (Original)** Medicament according to Claim 1, characterized in that:

- $R^1$ is an alkyl, an alkenyl or an alkynyl, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted with an alkoxy, a haloalkoxy, an alkylthiol, a halogen or a phenyl unsubstituted or substituted with an alkyl, with a haloalkyl, with an alkoxy, with a haloalkoxy, with an alkylthiol or with a halogen, or hydrogen;

- $R^2$ and $R^3$ which may be identical or different and which have the same definition as that given above for $R^1$ or which correspond to an alkoxy, an alkoxyalkyl, a benzyloxy, a cyano or an alkylcarbonyl;

- $R^4$ is an alkyl, an alkenyl or an alkynyl, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted with an alkoxy, a haloalkoxy, an alkylthiol, a halogen or a phenyl unsubstituted or substituted with an alkyl, with a haloalkyl, with an alkoxy, with a haloalkoxy, with an alkylthiol or with a halogen; a hydroxyl; a halogen; a cyano; an acyl, an amine, a monoalkylamine, a dialkylamine or a phenyl unsubstituted or substituted with an alkyl, with a haloalkyl, with an alkoxy, with a haloalkoxy, or with an alkylthiol;
- m = 0 or 1;
- when it is present, $R^5$ is a group having the same definition as that given above for $R^4$,
- A is a direct bond, –O-, -S-, -$NR^9$-, -$CHR^7$- or -O-$CHR^7$-,

with $R^9$, when it is present, corresponding to an alkyl, an alkenyl or an alkynyl, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted with an alkoxy, a haloalkoxy, an alkylthiol, a halogen or a phenyl unsubstituted or substituted with an alkyl, with a haloalkyl, with an alkoxy, with a haloalkoxy, with an alkylthiol or with a halogen, or corresponds to hydrogen;

and $R^7$ has the same definition as that given above for $R^9$ or represents a hydroxyl; a halogen; a cyano; an acyl; alkoxy; a haloalkoxy or an alkylthiol;

- A is linked to the 4-position of the benzene ring M; and
- $R^6$ is a phenyl or an aromatic heterocycle, unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents, which may be identical or different, and which may be selected from the following list: hydroxyl; halogen; cyano; acyl; amine; alkylamine; dialkylamine; alkyl, haloalkyl, $R^aO$-alkyl, acyloxyalkyl, cyanooxyalkyl, alkoxy; haloalkoxy; alkylthiol; cycloalkyl unsubstituted or substituted with an alkyl, a haloalkyl, an alkoxy, a haloalkoxy or with an alkylthiol; and benzyl unsubstituted or substituted with an alkyl, a haloalkyl, an alkoxy, a haloalkoxy or with an alkylthiol.

**3. (Original)** Medicament according to Claim 1, characterized in that:

- $R^1 = H$
- $R^2 = C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, preferably ethyl;
- $R^3 = C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, preferably methyl;
- $R^4 = C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, preferably methyl;
- $R^5 = C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, preferably methyl and $R^5$ is linked to the carbon at $C_5$ of the benzyl ring M, with m = 1;
- A is linked to the carbon at $C_4$ of the benzyl ring M and represents–O-;
- $R^6$ = aryl, preferably benzyl, advantageously substituted with at least one alkyl and/or with at least one halogen.

**4. (Original)** Medicament according to Claim 3, characterized in that compound (I) is:

- *N*–ethyl–*N*–methyl-*N*'-[4-(4-chloro-3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)-2,5-dimethylphenyl]imidoformamide,

- and/or *N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl-*N'*-[4-(4-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)-2,5-dimethylphenyl]imidoformamide,

- and/or *N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl-*N'*-[4-(4-cyano-3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)-2,5-dimethylphenyl]imidoformamide,

and the possible tautomers and salts, in particular addition salts with an acid or a base, which are pharmaceutically acceptable, of these compounds (I).

**5. (Currently amended)** Medicament according to Claim 1 ~~one of Claims 1 to 4~~, characterized in that it additionally comprises at least one other antifungal compound (II).

**6. (Currently amended)** Medicament according to Claim 5 ~~the preceding claim~~, characterized in that the antifungal compound (II) is chosen from the following antifungal families:

- azoles, such as bifonazole, butoconazole, clotrimazole, eberconazole, econazole, fenticonazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole, miconazole, oxiconazole, posaconazole, sulconazole, terconazole, tioconazole, voriconazole, zinoconazole;
- polyenes, such as amphotericin B, nystatin;
- allylamines and benzylamines, such as butenafine, naftifine, terbinafine;
- thiocarbamates, such as tolnaftate;
- candins, such as caspofungin, cilofungin;
- nucleoside analogues, such as flucytosine;
- sordarins;
- polyoxines and nikkomycins, such as nikkomycins Z, J, pseudo J, PX, RZ, pseudo Z;
- pradimicins, such as pradimicin A;
- benanomycins;
- aureobasidins;
- UK-2A or UK-3A;
- cationic peptides;

taken alone or as a mixture, and their possible tautomers and salts, in particular addition salts with an acid or a base, their lipid or liposomal formulations, which are pharmaceutically acceptable.

**7. (Currently amended)** Antifungal medicament according to Claim 4 ~~or 5,~~ characterized in that the mass ratio (I/II) is defined as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | $0.02 \leq I/II \leq 50$ | |
| preferably | $0.1 \leq I/II \leq 20$ | |
| and still more preferably | | $0.5 \leq I/II \leq 10.$ |

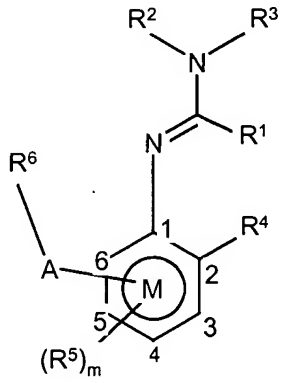
**8. (Currently amended)** Antifungal medicament according to Claim 4 ~~either of Claims 4 and 5~~, characterized in that the compound (I)/compound (II) ratio is chosen so as to produce a synergistic effect.

**9. (Currently amended)** Antifungal medicament according to Claim 8 ~~the preceding claim~~, characterized in that the compound (I)/compound (II) ratio is between 0.5 and 10.

**10. (Currently amended)** Antifungal medicament according to Claim 1 ~~one of the preceding claims~~, characterized in that it additionally comprises at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

**11. (Currently amended)** Antifungal medicament according to Claim 1 ~~one of the preceding claims~~, characterized in that it comprises from 0.5 to 99% of the combination of compound (I) and compound (II).

**12. (Original)** Use, for the manufacture of an antifungal medicament, of at least one compound of formula (I)



(I)

in which:

- $R^1$ is an alkyl, an alkenyl, an alkynyl, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic monovalent group, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted, or hydrogen;
- $R^2$ and $R^3$, which may be identical or different, are any one of the groups defined for $R^1$; a cyano; an acyl; $-OR^a$ or $-SR^a$, with $R^a$ corresponding to an alkyl, an alkenyl, an alkynyl, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic monovalent group, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted, or $R^2$ and $R^3$, or $R^2$ and $R^1$ may form together and with the atoms linking them, a ring which may be substituted;
- $R^4$ is an alkyl, an alkenyl, an alkynyl, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic monovalent group, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted, a hydroxyl group; mercapto; azido; nitro; halo; cyano; unsubstituted or substituted acyl, amino; cyanato; thiocyanato; $-SF_5$; $-OR^a$; $-SR^a$ or $-Si(R^a)_3$;
- m = 0, 1, 2 or 3;
- the optional $R^5$ group or the optional $R^5$ groups, which may be mutually identical or different, have the same definition as that given above for $R^4$;
- $R^6$ is an unsubstituted or substituted carbocyclic or heterocyclic group; and

A is a direct bond, –O-, $-S(O)_n-$, $-NR^9-$, $-CR^7=CR^7-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $-A^1-$, $-A^1-A^1-$, $-O-(A^1)_k-O-$, $-O-(A^1)_k-$, $-A^3-$, $-A^4-$, $-A^1O-$, $-A^1S(O)_n-$, $-A^2-$, $OA^2-$, $-NR^9A^2-$, $-OA^2-A^1-$, $-OA^2-C(R^7)=C(R^8)-$, $-S(O)_nA^1-$, $-A^1-A^4-$,

$-A^1-A^4-C(R^8)=N-N=CR^8-$, $-A^1-A^4-C(R^8)=N-X^2-X^3-$, $-A^1-A^4-A^3-$,
$-A^1-A^4-N(R^9)-$, $-A^1-A^4-X-CH_2-$, $-A^1-A^4-A^1-$, $-A^1-A^4-CH_2X-$,
$-A^1-A^4-C(R^8)=N-X^2-X^3-X^1-$, $-A^1-X-C(R^8)=N-$,
$-A^1-X-C(R^8)=N-N=CR^8-$,$-A^1-X-C(R^8)=N-N(R^9)-$, $-A^1-X-A^--X^1-$,
$-A^1-O-A^3-$, $-A^1-O-C(R^7)=C(R^8)-$,$-A^1-O-N(R^9)-A^2-N(R^9)-$,
$-A^1-O-N(R^9)-A^2-$, $-A^1-N(R^9)-A^2-N(R^9)-$,$-A^1-N(R^9)-A^2-$,
$-A^1-N(R^9)-N=C(R^8)-$, $-A^3-A^1-$, $-A^4-A^3-$, $-A^2-NR^9-$,
$-A^1-A^2-X^1-$, $-A^1-A^1-A^2-X^1-$, $-O-A^2-N(R^9)-A^2-$, $-CR^7=CR^7-A^2-X^1-$,
$-C\equiv C-A^2-X^1-$, $-N=C(R^8)-A^2-X^1-$, $-C(R^8)=N-N=C(R^8)-$,
$-C(R^8)=N-N(R^9)-$, $-(CH_2)_2-O-N=C(R^8)-$ or $-X-A^2-N(R^9)-$

with

n = 0, 1 or 2,

k = 1 to 9,

$A^1 = -CHR^7-$,

$A^2 = -C(=X)-$,

$A^3 = -C(R^8)=N-O-$,

$A^4 = -O-N=C(R^8)-$,

X = O or S,

$X^1$ = O, S, $NR^9$ or a direct bond,

$X^2$ = O, $NR^9$ or a direct bond,

$X^3$ = hydrogen, $-C(=O)-$, $-SO_2-$ or a direct bond,

$R^7$, which are mutually identical or different, each correspond to an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, to a cycloalkyl or a phenyl, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted, hydrogen, a halogen, a cyano, or an acyl;

$R^8$, which are mutually identical or different, each correspond to an alkyl, an alkenyl, an alkynyl, an alkoxy, an alkylthio, it being possible for each of these groups to be substituted, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic monovalent group which may be unsubstituted or substituted, or hydrogen;

$R^9$, which are mutually identical or different, each correspond to an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, to a carbocyclic or heterocyclic monovalent group which may be unsubstituted or substituted, or to an acyl; or two $R^9$ groups may form together, and with the atoms linking them, a 5-7-membered ring;

the group represented on the right side of the bond A is linked to $R^6$;

or –A-$R^6$ and $R^5$ form together with the benzene ring M, a system of unsubstituted or substituted condensed rings;

- and the possible optic and/or geometric isomers, tautomers and salts, in particular addition salts with an acid or a base, which are pharmaceutically acceptable, of the derivatives of formula (I) ;
- and mixtures thereof;

the said compound (I) being taken alone or in combination with another antifungal compound (II).

**13. (Currently amended)** Use according to Claim 12 ~~the preceding claim~~, characterized in that the antifungal compound (II) is chosen from the following antifungal families:

- azoles, such as bifonazole, butoconazole, clotrimazole, eberconazole, econazole, fenticonazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole, miconazole, oxiconazole, posaconazole, sulconazole, terconazole, tioconazole, voriconazole, zinoconazole;
- polyenes, such as amphotericin B, nystatin;
- allylamines and benzylamines, such as butenafine, naftifine, terbinafine;
- thiocarbamates, such as tolnaftate;
- candins, such as caspofungin, cilofungin;
- nucleoside analogues, such as flucytosine;
- sordarins;
- polyoxines and nikkomycins, such as nikkomycins Z, J, pseudo J, PX, RZ, pseudo Z;
- pradimicins, such as pradimicin A;
- benanomycins;
- aureobasidins;
- UK-2A or UK-3A;
- cationic peptides;

taken alone or as a mixture, and their possible tautomers and salts, in particular addition salts with an acid or a base, their lipid or liposomal formulations, which are pharmaceutically acceptable.

**14. (Currently amended)** Use of an antifungal medicament according to Claim 1 ~~one of Claims 1 to 11~~, for the treatment of *Candida albicans* infections.

**15. (Currently amended)** Use of an antifungal medicament according to Claim 1 ~~one of Claims 1 to 11~~, for the treatment of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infections.